Appendix X

Proposed National Monuments and Catellus Agreement Lands Supplemental Information

X. PROPOSED NATIONAL MONUMNETS AND CATELLUS AGREEMENT LANDS SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

X.1 Introduction

This Appendix provides supplemental details and maps for the proposed Mojave Trails and Sand to Snow National Monuments, and the Bureau of Land Management acquired Catellus Agreement Lands. This appendix provides a brief description of these elements and maps for the Preferred Alternative, and Alternatives 1-4. A map for No Action is also presented for the Catellus Agreement Lands.

X.2 Proposed National Monuments – Mojave Trails and Sand to Snow

X.2.1 Background

The California Desert Protect Act of 2011, introduced by Senator Dianne Feinstein would provide a number of conservation protections including the designation of the Mojave Trails National Monument and the Sand to Snow National Monument as units of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System. This legislative proposal was introduced in 2010 and 2011 but was not enacted into law, and has not been introduced in the current congressional session.

X.2.2 Proposed Mojave Trails National Monument

The proposed Mojave Trails National Monument encompasses approximately 941,000 acres of BLM - administered public lands in the desert of southeastern California along historic Route 66 between Needles and Ludlow, California. It surrounds six existing designated BLM wilderness areas and lies to the south of the Mojave National Preserve. The Mojave Trails National Monument would protect critical wildlife corridors between Joshua Tree National Park and the Mojave National Preserve as well as the best preserved section of the "Mother Road" (historic Route 66). Within the proposed national monument are nearly 200,000 acres of "Catellus lands" acquired by the BLM through donation and purchase with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies in the late 1990s for conservation purposes. The BLM currently manages much of this area to protect the desert environment through administratively - created Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

and Desert Wildlife Management Areas protecting the habitat of the threatened desert tortoise and many other listed and sensitive species.

In all the action alternatives in the DRECP, the Preferred and Alternatives 1-4, the BLM lands within the area proposed for the national monument are within existing or proposed conservation allocations, including National Landscape Conservation lands and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. Refer to attached Figures.

X.2.3 Proposed Sand to Snow National Monument

The proposed Sand to Snow National Monument straddles a biologically diverse terrain and includes approximately 73,000 acres of BLM - administered lands and 60,000 acres of lands under the management of the U.S. Forest Service within the San Bernardino National Forest. The proposed monument extends from the snows of the 11,000 foot Mount San Gorgonio on the west down through the sands of the Sonoran and Mojave deserts, on to the unusual desert riparian oasis of Big Morongo Canyon, and finally connects in the east to Joshua Tree National Park.

In all the action alternatives in the DRECP, the Preferred and Alternatives 1-4, the BLM lands within the area proposed for the national monument are within existing or proposed conservation allocations, including National Landscape Conservation lands and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. Refer to attached Figures.

X.3 Catellus Agreement Lands

X.3.1 Background

The BLM has acquired 424,066 acres of former railroad checkerboard lands through donations from The Wildlands Conservancy (TWC) and Land and Water Conservation Funds. An agreement signed on December 2, 1998 by TWC, Catellus Corporation, and the BLM laid the groundwork for the deal involving an unprecedented level of private donations to be combined with Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) appropriated by Congress to acquire desert lands held by the Catellus Corporation, at the time the current owner of lands originally granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad by the U.S. government. These "checkerboard" lands consisted of alternate sections on either side of the railroad, intermixed with publicly owned lands granted to the railroads in the mid-1800s to encourage western settlement. Catellus was a willing seller and TWC facilitated these acquisitions at well below market land values in the area. The agreement included a commitment from BLM and Catellus to continue to exchange lands to block up this intermixed ownership.

In the acquisitions announcements, BLM and the U.S. Department of Interior characterized these lands as "some of the most pristine and scenic in the California Desert" and stated they "filled in critical gaps" in wilderness, wildlife habitat, recreation and park lands in the Desert. The acquisitions fulfilled commitments made to private land inholders isolated by the park and wilderness designations by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994.

The acquisition took place in five phases: Phase I was completed on January 18, 2000; Phase II was completed July 27, 2000; Phase III was completed June 28, 2002; Phase IV was completed in March 2003; and, Phase V was completed in June 2005.

While these lands were publicly identified as being acquired for "conservation use," and not open to mineral development, they were not closed to applications such as rights-of-way for renewable energy. The expectation was that any discretionary activity proposed could be managed by identifying the acquired lands to potential applicants as problematic and to be avoided, or if integral to a project, the conservation values of the lands would be weighed against the other use through the open environmental review process with full public involvement. That process would result in approval, amendment, or disapproval of the proposed ROW.

X.3.2 DRECP and Catellus Agreement Lands

In developing the alternatives for the DRECP, BLM recognizes the unique nature of the Catellus Agreement lands, therefore, proposes two specific measures for these lands in all action alternatives regardless of the proposed land allocation:

- All projects must be consistent with any deed restrictions;
- All projects on these lands require State Director approval.

The Catellus Agreement Lands fall into several different proposed BLM land allocations, depending on the alternative, with many parcels being included in more than one land allocation (see Table Y-1). When developing the alternatives, BLM decided to let the data on important values and uses of the parcels, or neighboring parcels, drive the proposed land allocations for effective and efficient resource management.

Table X.3-1 Acres of Catellus Agreement Lands in BLM Alternative Land Allocations¹

DRECP Alternatives									
BLM Land	No Action	Preferred	Alternative	Alternative	Alternative	Alternative			
Allocation	100.071	100.071	1	2	3	4			
BLM	168,974	168,974	168,974	168,974	168,974	168,974			
Wilderness									
&									
Wilderness									
Study Area									
NLCS-		223,961	99,859	244,308	194,263	146,547			
Proposed									
ACEC	170,969	251,267	219,632	240,041	251,295	218,645			
[DWMA]									
Wildlife			31,662			31,662			
Allocation									
SRMA	2621	79,888	79,888	79,708	79,888	79,583			
Areas	21,302								
Managed									
for									
Recreation									
Emphasis									
ERMA		83,298							
Open OHV	1197	1197	1197	1197	1197	1197			
Solar Energy									
Zone									
Solar	627								
Variance									
Land									
DFA		3206	738	3273	3121	2939			
SAA									
FAA				2					
DRECP						485			
Variance									
Land									
Unallocated,	115,415	15,789	24,085	3578	21,895	22,813			
see Table									
II.3-58									

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¹ Catellus Agreement Lands acquired by the BLM total 424,066 acres. Acres in Table X.3-1 exceed this acreage because of parcels being in multiple land allocations and counted in each.





















